

42597 to 42605—Continued.

green. Flowers minute, inconspicuous, crowded in a hemispherical mass half an inch across. The beauty of the inflorescence is in the four to six sulphur-yellow bracts that subtend the true flowers; these are obovate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, and three-fourths to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The fruit is a fleshy, strawberry-shaped, agglomerated, crimson mass, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, in which many seeds are imbedded. Introduced from the Himalayas in 1825 and is a native also of China. When covered with the pale yellow "flowers," they provide one of the richest ornaments, and in fruit, too, they are objects of great beauty, but often damaged by birds. (Adapted from *W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 387.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 42287.

42598. CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA (Cav.) Sendt. Solanaceæ. Tree-tomato.

A treelike half-woody plant, 6 to 10 feet high, with large entire cordate-ovate leaves and small pinkish fragrant flowers followed by egg-shaped, reddish brown, finely striped fruits about 2 inches long. These are seedy, musky acid, and somewhat tomatolike in flavor. Grown mostly as a curiosity. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, vol. 2, p. 943.)

42599. CYPHOMANDRA FRAGRANS (Hook.) Sendt. Solanaceæ.

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Tree-tomato.

This plant is a native of Argentina. The stem is erect, treelike, 12 or more feet high, bearing at the top many long branches, spreading horizontally. The whole plant is glabrous. The leaves are in unequal pairs, the lesser one in the shorter petiole, cordate, glossy, and somewhat succulent; the larger one on a longer petiole, rather ovate than cordate, dark green, a little pale beneath. From the forking of the branches the peduncles have their origin; these are pendent, bearing a raceme of flowers. The mouths of the flowers are all directed downward. Buds at first purple, then greenish, and when fully open are green with a dark streak on the back of each segment. The corolla is thick and fleshy, deeply cut into five oblong, reflexed segments. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 1839.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 35096.

42600. HAKEA CUCULLATA R. Br. Proteaceæ.

An erect shrub 4 to 5 feet high with pale brown, very hairy branches. The large sessile leaves are leathery, heart shaped, and are glaucous green in color. The red flowers appear in copious clusters and are composed of four strap-shaped segments. Fruits clustered, about an inch long. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 4528.)

42601. HAKEA ELLIPTICA (Smith) R. Br. Proteaceæ.

An erect shrub 6 to 15 feet high with nearly sessile oval or elliptical leaves 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, white flowers in globose sessile clusters and ovoid fruit. The foliage is by far the finest of all the introduced kinds, the rich bronze color of the young shoots being hardly rivaled among other shrubs. The compact, erect habit makes it generally suited for lawn and shrubbery planting. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, vol. 3, p. 1428.)